PERSONALITIES.

"Well, I came as near to it as Venmor did, any-

JOHN MCCULLOUGH has presented his picture as Virginius, painted by Pelligrini, of London, to his

rlend, John B. Camon, of Quiney, Iil. The pic-

THE South Carolina Bourbons are finding out

hat while they are able to prevent the negroes rom voting, they are not able to prevent them

HENRI ROCHEFORT made a good bargain two

weeks ago by buying from M. Mayer the latter's share in the Internseptent for \$30,000, and seiling it at once to a syndicate for \$30,000.

TALMAGE SAYS: "Men of talout and commanding stellect are nevergood dancers." That is the first line we have seen any public allusion to our awk-

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER was one of the

most conspicuous figures at the President's New Year's reception. His fingers sparkled with jewels,

and at his wrists he were lace ruffles of fairy-like

Sin Gronor Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, and

Mr. Hanny Labouchene says: "Personally I

onfess that usuch as I should regret the loss of a clative through death, I should be very indiffer-

Applique work is well patroulized by Parislan de-signers. This style of dress garnilare is expensive and wonderfully brilliant. A costume just brought over has on it \$100 worth of beaded applique designs. A satin clock imported is adorned with nearly \$360 worth of applique ornaments.

Sensomable inbries are rich with desirable changes,

Seasonable labries are rich with destrable changes. The importations for this winter abound with picture-esque effects and exquisite quiet designs. There are many varieties in physics: there are eestimes that show physics of two colors, decidedly opposite in tone, but harmonizing in their general expression.

Bullion plush is quite a novelty in superior loos

with the tinges of gold and black, give a curious ef-fect, and especially by gaslight this goods associates spieralisity with striped plash. The evening thirt of

Is it a Holy Alliance?

The announcement from Washington that one the last diplomade sets of Mr. Blaine before aving the State Department was to address a cir-dar letter to all the Central and South American

Napoleon's Rody All Bight.

ardness in dancing.—Texas Siftings.

member of the Privy Council.

com moving away.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, At 1965 and 1816 Pennsylvania avenua.

TERMS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Now is the Time to Subscribe. His defense of in Which ingrow and the suburbaby egr-

Firm of the same vales.

There is no before this than the present to unitary the for the flower, brightest, and had nevergager published in the National Capital, Send copies to many priceds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 7, 1842.

Population of the National Capital.... 180,000.

Amusements Ta-Night. NATIONAL THEATRE - December FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE-" Bumpty Dempty."

Words of Commendation. The following kind expressions will be read with interest:

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Warmworow, D. C., Jan. 4, 1882. To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States: The understaned, members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the and-flourbou elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourban South, hearfily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the

Its political editor, Ground C. Gonnam, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of Liberalism in Virginia that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the pollitical situation in the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people and friends of the Administration.

circulation of THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUR-

We hope to see THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN widely circulated throughout the entire South.

L. C. HOUK, Second District, Tennessee

A. H. PETTIBONE. First District, Tennemee. WILLIAM R. MOORE. Tenth District, Tennessee. JOHN PAUL,

Seventh District, Virginia. B. T. VAN HORN, Eighth District, Missouri. O. HUBBS,

Second District, North Carolina. NICHOLAS FORD, Ninth District, Missouri,

JOHN F. DEZENDORF. Second District, Virginia.

JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Fourth District, Virginia. M. G. URNER,

Sixth District, Maryland. C. B. DARRALL, Third District, Louisiana.

[Copy.] Peremenuno, VA., Jan. 4, 1882.

DEAR MR. KILBOURN! It gives me pleasure to commend THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN-so well and ably editedto the earnest friendship of those who would unhold the Constitution and the laws, discourage education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country. Yours truly, WILLIAM MAHONE.

(Copy.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1882.

I reengnize in the recent views and spirited tone of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in its treatment of Southern politics a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and I believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces. G. W. JONES, M. C., Fifth District, Texas.

Tun attention of the District authorities is called to the fact that several low billiard saloons are in operation in this city, daily and nightly, filled with boys ranging from thirteen to eighteen years of age engaged in playing for money and drinks. This is a growing evil, which should be checked at once. The police are said to be aware of the location of these dens.

Since that dreadful day at Gravelotte when Field Marshal Murat Halstead strode over square leagues of contiguous corpses and waded through rivulets of blood—as described in a special telegram to his paper-his friends have been disposed to treat him with that indulgent charity which the generous mind always feels for one who is "a little off."

How mee a flash the things of this world pass away. Even the great Mac-Vench has so effectually vanished from the scenes of official life that only a dim the doors, and who will ven go out of tradition of him remains-like the lingering odor of Mephitis Americana on the desolate hens' nests of last year.

Ir ought to be possible for an honest man to doubt the correctness of General Grant's conclusion on the Fitz-John Porter case without finding the Lightest given over to Bourbon adherence to occasion to question the Carity of his

Mahone and the Virginia dobt. If the tions of national authority, Such Demo-Bourbons told the truth they would stand self-convicted at the bar of public opiniop,

The official statements of the late P. M.

G. James are as remarkable for their strict adherence to cold facts as are the voluminous works of the late G. P. R. In one respect at least this year bids

fair to be exceptional. Only six Maryland delegations have thus far shown up at the White House.

Evers that happened in 1881 created a hond of close and tender sympathy between Mother Shipton and the Virginia Bourbons.

Normsu will contribute more powerfully to the demolition of Bourbonism than its own consciousness that it ought

Tirs Personney of the House will be mority of brains as well as of votes.

(Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C. av. to administer the Government through This is the doctrine of all people except whether the people want them or not. of Democrats in the South as well as elsequarrels among Southern Republicans, the appointing power to decide what is the best thing to be done. He says the

The issue of THE WEEKIN NATIONAL RECULLIAN CONSERVED COMMENT.

The conserved on Thursday, January 3, 1882. It is a bandspins doubt thest of eight pure institutes reviewing.

It contains the main from all sorts of the world, and is
apprintly interesting as containing the precedings of
the Elecchiter, Legislatine, and Judicial Inceptions

Comment service. It contains to all reports are contained and some extrement service. It contains an approach
feature the political, personal, and reports are contained and proceeding of the Nation's Clystali.

In shart, it is the best and units resoldly purer in
American guiling, in solition to full practice proper in
American guiling, in solition to full practice proper in
Electronic of the world, a countain part of the world, and proceedings of the Clystal of the Nition.

The specific of the world is a more from a although the publicities.

The proper is a proceeding of the Clystal of the Nition.

The specific of the world is a more from a although the publicities.

The proper is a proper in the party of the world of the properties of the world of the pure in the properties of the world of the public of the comment of a member of the Bourbon Democratic organization by a Republican President is lending aid and comfort to the comment of the to be a man personally offensive to him, but this ought not to apply where the personal feeling is based on political grounds, nor need it extend to Senators or Representatives who take no care themselves to avoid being personally offensive.

Not long since a Bourbon of the Beurbons—a member of Congress—called upon a high official of the Government sere, in company with an applicant for office. He vouched for his friend as "the mea nest kind of a Republican, but a good fellow," said he had "just lariated him," and brought him in, and a written recommendation of the candidate was then the State in which both reside. This one have no concessions to make to us except to slap us all familiarly on the shoulder and ask favors. They never want to be the slappees. It is dreadfully bigoted and narrow and illiberal and partisan and ill-natured and all that, of ourse, to tell the truth about this thing. The smile of a Bourbon, and his assurance that you are "a clever gentleman" ought not only to secure him an office, but it ought to release him from any kindred political liberality—nay, he ought | publican side in the present House. congregate to denounce the friends of the Administration. At least such has been the policy during the past five years Southern politics under this treatment have fallen to mere trafficking and trading between the Bourbons and a few mercenary Republicans. The latter have sold themselves to Bourbon interests in State affairs, in consideration of being called "clever gentlemen" at the Departments by Bourbon Senators and Congressmen. Republican "clever gentlemen" at the South are expected, in consideration of that title, to abstain from interfering with elections! They have been allowed such pared with leading Democratic States? Federal offices as could not be secured for Bourbons, and in return they appoint Bourbon subordinates and keep down

national conventions. The Bourbons are highly amused over diplomacy. their own success. They laugh at the gullibility, pliability, and vanity of the Republican geere who will give them offices for their friends, and never notice that Republicans in the South are not allowed to have even the offices to which the people elect them. It is to such weaklings as these, who are the political flunkies of the Bourbons, that the term 'Half-Breed' ought to adhere.

Of course the opposition deprecates all his "reopening the old issues." Indeed, the opposition deprecates and discourages all opposition to itself. Our Bourbon enemies are right in using as many Republican fools and traitors as they can. We do not complain of this. What we desire is that Northern Republicans shall stop joining in this deprecation. While a score of seats in the lower House are to-day occupied by usurpers who were defeated by the people and feloniously counted in by the Bourbon minority, we want no Republican hosannahs for the peace which does not prevail in the South. The brainless, heartless, machine, goody-goody Republican who takes Bour-

o be suppressed. We were discussing Southern Federal appointments, and this led to describing Bourbon trickery and control. Having had oursay against placing any Bourbons in office, we have something to say as to who should be trusted in the South, Every Republican who does not figure to keep his party small, but who opens wide the party door if bereby he can secure the co-operation of enough Democrats and Independents to overcome the Bourbon Grganization-such Republicans are to be trusted. Every Democrat who believes the Democratic organization is the past, and ought to be destroyed, and who denies the right of appeal from the United StatesSupreme * THERE is this excuse for lying about Mr. Court to a State Legislature on queserats are to be trusted. The Republican

> name is most likely to rally all such in one party is the name by which to conquer Bourbonism. The Federal offices are not prizes or gifts, to be distributed as rewards or to satisfy greed. They are trusts, and should go only to worthy men. But the gan's displeasure, recognition of any citizen by the Administration gives him some additional political standing in a community, and

hence the importance in a party view of

party has no other creed than obedience

to the laws, civil, religious, and political

liberty for all alike, free education, honest

administration, and a revenue tariff

which protects American industry. Who

ever stands by these is good company for

Republicans everywhere, and whatever

selecting true and earnest men. To Southern Republicans let us say that Mr. Hatton's admonition is a wise one. The unseemly struggles hetween small factions of the Republican party in some Southern States ought to public debt at the rate of a hundred milthat Mr. Hatton's admonition is a compelled to admit that they have a mi- tween small factions of the Republican

Federal Appointments in the South. cease. The Republicans of the North lions a year. If we continue to have In to-day's Repunicas will be found cannot understand how divisions can such a vast surplus of revenue we ought a declaration of some manly and sensible continue in a minority party in Southern to put a good portion of it into perma views by First Assistant Postmaster-Gen- States if there is any honest intention of nent public works. Let labor have some eral Hatton upon the subject of Federal becoming a majority. The spectacle of chance with capital. Public buildings appointments in general and in the Republicans in Southern States excom- are greatly needed in many localities. South in particular. His position, briefly municating each other from the party There will never be a better time than stated, is that the party which is placed and blackballing each other at the De- the present to provide for their erection. in power by the votes of the people ought partments in Washington is simply an exhibition of total indifference to the the agency of members of that party. party itself, and a shameless struggle for personal benefits. It would be entirely a few self-styled Reformers, who claim to fair if the Administration were to com have a sort of divine right to the offices, pel reconciliation or ignore all the belligcrents in making its appointments. As Mr. Hatton is opposed to the appointment for Republicans who insist upon straightout party contests for the purpose of inwhere. He deprecates the wrangles and suring Bourbon victories, they have no more rights as party men than have the which so often render it impossible for ballot-box-stuffing Bourbons who use

> The Administration will of course gradually determine what sources of information are most reliable as to affairs in Democratic States. It is already safe to say that the Bourbon Democracy will not be among them.

> Suppose nine-tenths of the State of Virginia had been cut off and called West Virginia, would all the old debt have beonged to the one-tenth still holding the old name? Or suppose four new States, comprising four-fifths of the Old Dominon, had been creafed, would the whole lebt have remained binding on the onefifth retaining the original name? There is but one answer, of course; but the logic of those who try to fasten the stigma of repudiation on the Readinsters compels them to hold that the debt clines to the name, even if ninety percent, of the land, population, and taxable property are erected into new States. So long as the old organization exists, no matter how much of its territory may have been lopped off, it must pay the old debt! This sort of stuff passes for argument in Bourbon and Assistant Bourbon circles.

THERE were thousands of Democrats in every Northern State who were true to the Union from 1861 to 1865. But the presented-written in the handwriting Democratic organization, in each of the of the Peurbon Congressman and signed | States during that period, and in its Naby the Republican Central Committee of | tional Convention of 1864, was uniformly, and almost aggressively, obstructive to incident well illustrates the assurance and the Union cause. It is this great fact of craft of the Southern Bourbons. They Democratic history that must forever prevent that party's return to power.

THE "National Democratic organ! need not permit itself to be phenomenally distressed over the question: "Who will lead the House on the Republican side?" Inasmuch as a Republican minority in the last Congress was able to dominate the majority the most of the time there would seem to be no ground for serious apprehension as to the Re-

to be allowed to use his office as Bourbon There is no law on the statute-books headquarters, where the most violent may that has contributed so much to the prosperity of the country during the past three years as has the arrearages of pensions act. It has put millions into the channels of legitimate business, inflating the appropriateness of this and the selection of General Mullenburg as one of Pensylvania's recognition. the circulation at the time and in the manner best calculated to promote the general prosperity.

> Missouri and Eentucky hold their accustomed prominence in the tidal wave of crime that is sweeping over the country. Has this fact any connection with the immense Democratic majorities of those States? Why are Iowa and Minnesota infested with few criminals as com-

WE can have an American policy vigorons enough for all purposes without making ridiculous threats of what we will all dangerous opposition. They only do in certain improbable contingencies. want numbers enough among the whites The Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, defyto form committees and delegations to ing anybody to "shtep on the tail of me coat," is not the best model for American

RANK and pay are very desirable things. but if the officers of the mavy would let these matters rest for a few years, so far as Congress is concerned, and give their attention to a united and earnest effort to build up the navy their conduct would commend itself to general approval.

Ir is an unpleasantly suggestive fact that those Democratic organs which display the most slobbering toadyism toward Mr. Blaine are the most bitter in their malignity toward Senator Mahone and those who sympathize with him throughout the South.

A vain delusion is the Bourbon hope to indemnify the Democracy by Northern gains for the losses they sustain in the dissolution of Southern solidity. That arty does not happen to possess the kind of record that makes a party popu-

lar in the North. Look at the Shoestring District on the map, read the story and the purpose of its construction, and then confess that science can't measure nor figures express bon in twenty easy lessons and then re- the brazen insolence of a Democrat who cites these against his party is the thing claims a seat in Congress from that dis-

ings.

A party dress of embroldered allow them, word over a rich cherry finder, same, has a pleasing dazate by gaslight. A milef of sath de Lyon, a golden tinge, has the pulsaries disposed in embroidered gazzer the laxies and leaves are beautifully wrought. The effect is profile with smiling elegance, so characteristic with youth's blooming beauty.

Does triumings of all at the source more contents. The tariff is a question which the Demorracy can't ignore, and on which they cannot possibly nerro. It is a junk of dynamite that fate compels them to claw
Whiler an almost absolute certainty that
a fatal explosion will occur not later than
1884.

In fatal explosion will occur not later than
the compels them to claw
are gorgeous, and also very expensive. Fringes of
ent jets, internitied with site and size j. come at \$43
per yard. Hand one applique work is somewhat extravagant: the figures can from \$42 to \$45 per yard,
and for "applique sets" the prices are from \$60 to

SENATOR ANTHONY proposes a whole- 400 and 4000. some innovation in his bill to put out of the service, instead of retiring on pay, such naval officers as become disabled through their own vices. The bill strikes at a creat and increasing abuse.

THERE is sound sense in Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that before the Irish landlords come in for compensation the tenants shall be compensated for excessive rents wrung from them in years past.

Mr. CHALMERS need not suppose he is to have a monopoly of the elimination business. The derrick that hoists him out of another man's scat will perform the same service for some of his friends. Ir anything could be more cruel than

the Ashland horror itself it was the assertion, telegraphed all over the country, that the father of two of the victims was the murderer and incendiary. THE Post doesn't like Speaker Keifer a whit better than it liked Speaker Ran-

how robustly the latter survived the or-THERE is not a man in the United States whose taxes have been increased a single dime by the arrearages of pen-

dall. It will cheer the former to remember

sions act. The Ashland murderers owe their escape from lynching to the fact that they

UNION VETERANS.

THE COMING FAIR NEXT MONTH.

Active Preparations Going On-Ladies' Meeting at the Riggs House-Who Were Present-List of Tables-General Features and Interesting Particulars,

That the proposed fair of the Union Veteral corps will be a success and a most gratifying one as settled a fact on that the mow covers the ground to-day. Since the project was broached threm in its success jumped to fever heat, and has not seemed to lessen a particle since. And why should it be otherwise? A corps, which from the mallest nucleus imaginable never flagged an neh since its organization and kept the steady

smallest nucleus imaginable never flagged an luck since its organization and kept the steady soldier's tread until it is middenly at the front with all the paraphernalia of any of our older battallons—ball, some, accountements, uniforms, setive and honorary members, and hast, though not least, the esseem of the community—fesserver the native statements which follows merit wherever faund. Its proposed now to keep pace wherever faund. Its proposed now to keep pace wherever faund its proposed now to keep pace with military rivels by increasing the number of rath and flo, and provide other conveniences for a first-class battallon, and the statement of the statement of the first statement of first statement of the first statement he first Jew who ever sat on English bench, is fly-seven years old. He won a gold medal at iniversity College, London, for success in me the-natios. He is the first of his faith ever awors in as

consides that sinch as I should per the loss of a relative through death, should be very indifferent to the loss of a relative compete the loss of a relative through death, should be very indifferent to the loss of a relative compete for a first of the loss of a relative through death, should be very indifferent to the loss of a relative through death, should be very indifferent to the loss of a relative through the loss of the loss o ent to the loss of a relative's corpse, for after all, what can it signify whether one's relative is decomposed into gases in one place or in mother. The body is but a suit of clothes, worn during life

on Wednesday morning next, at eleven evelocities, on Wednesday morning next, at eleven evelocities. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Spofflord, pro-prietor of the Riggs House, for the gratuitous use of his magnificent apartments, the meeting ad-

"HE WORE PUMPS."

American Snobs Hovering Around a Celchrated English Ass.

A New York daily of Friday says: "Oscar
Wilde, the poet and the apostle of isathelicism,
went to see "Patience" at the Standard Theatre
last night. The party of which he was one arrived
at the disabrea shout half-past eight. Lady Jone
was telling Patiens what love was. "In it," she
was saying, "there is a transcendentality of deficture, an acute accentation of supramest ecitary,
which the carthy might easily affistake for indigestion." The Subjective of Mr. Wilde
and his friends was hardly noticed at
first. A. A. Hayes led the way to the box, followed
by Mrs. Hayes and Miss Gabrielle Gredley, Mr.
Wilde bringing up the rear. The poet had on a
heavy usier, with fur endis and coliar, a fur cap
and white kid gloves. His fauitless shirt from
was rolleved by one chormous slud, of some colored stone, in the centre, and a red slik handlerchief protruded from his waisteant. He wore
pumps.

Dross trimmings of all styles express more or less THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY OFF Mrs. Sargent, of Boston, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. H., urits, Mrs. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Willett, blence and Mrs. W. F. Morse, and Miss Helen Leolor. They occupied the two lower boxes on the outh side of the theatre which connect with the

and for "applique sats" the prices are from \$100 to \$200 and \$900.

A magnificent ball costome made in New York has the train out square. It is of satio, a deep blue, with a silvery shimmer; the sides are besided plastrons, and the front simulates a tabiler; the garniture is wide fringe of jet and steel beside; corsage low, front and back; short sleeves. On the left shoulder there is instened a lace scarf; this bit of theey forms a portion of the back drapery.

Full-dress elegance this seaton may with trath be termed "wonderfully extravagant." Some of the importations are marvelous examples of what foem industry can achieve. A dress sent over by Pingat has the train unde of brocade plush, the ground a volet tings, over which are scattered in systematical confusion gold and scarlet Persian devices, outlined with bright green, an artistic pattern, and one that requires gorgeous trimmings. The basque is ent low, front and back shoulder-strap sleeves, lice)drapery, and Surah satin roffics, with beaded applique work. singe. Mr. Wilde at first stood up in the rear bex out of sight, but he finally took a seat where the audicince and a good view of him. There were numberless open glasses turned toward the poet, but he appeared untirely unconscious of the serutiny. Most of the time he chatted pleasantly with the ladies, but he watched the performance carefully, notwithstanding. Whou Regisolif Runform (J. II. Egise) came on the stage the whole audience turned and looked at Mr. Wilde.

thorne (J. H. Eyley) came on the stone the whole nucleance turned and looked at Mr. White. MR. LEANED TOWARD ONE OF THE LADES and said with a smile, tooking at Busthorne; "This is one of the compliments that medicarity pays to those who are not medicare."

After the first set the whole party, including James Barton Key, the original Grosswor at the Standard, who had recently gone to the box, went behind the scenes. Mr. White was introduced to Miss Burton and Miss Roche and other members of the company. Mr. Ryby staid in his dressing-room, although he is to meet Mr. While to-day. There were some fifty persons who waited in the lobby, to see the poet as he came out after the open. After they had been there about after the open. After they had been there about after the open, and the audience had gone and mest of the lights were turned down, and the asthete did not appear, they sent in a committee to see what had become of him. This brought out word from W. F. Morse that Mr. Wide had slipped out another way about ten minutes before.

mar letter to all the Central and Scotth American overiments, asking them to hold a general conrence at Washington in Sovember next, for the
comotion of inutial commercial interests, and to
kee steps to arrest the interference of European
attons in the affairs of this homisphere, is excitage much comment. The effect of this
evelopment in Europe, it is helieved
coming as it does on the beels of
arrest departure with reference to the Panama
anal and ins. Clayton-bulwer treaty, will be to
keite mistrust of us there. The total absence of
ay reference to so important a proposition in the
resident's message greater as impression in some my reference to so important a proposition in the reaction's message creates an impression in some nuarters that Mr. Arthur could not have been consistent of it; but, of course, this is not to be credited for one memori. The whole thing is looked pon as a scheme of Mr. Haine's for getting up a out of holy alliance on this continuous, but, as Mr. Maine is no longer in called, the vital question is, loss the President santton its—New Pork correspondence Philadelphia Poble Ledger. A HAWKEYE TALK.

Views of the Hon, Frank Hatton-Good The Washington correspondent of the Into-Ocean recently interviewed the First Assistant Positing.

The Washington correspondent of the Into-Ocean recently interviewed the First Assistant Positings the First Assistant Positing of Island from him the Island of January T asked the recreasiondent.

"I believe it is generally understood that he has tendered his resignation, to take effect at that time."

"Who is to be life successor"

"I don't know. I see the names of several gen-lemen mentioned in that connection. I will have a rent young the President for an answer to your

or earry on the President for an answer of your question.

"I have you any ambition in that direction your self?

"I have not. I selected the place I desired, and am satisfied with it."

"Is it 'the that you were an applicant for the place you now hold under the Garfield ediministration?"

"It is. I was strongly indersed by some of the leading neen of the party, and until the misunderstanding between the President and Senator Conkiling I believe it was generally understood that I writely receive the appointment from General Garfield."

"You strong by Senator Conkling at that time in

held."
"You stood by Senator Conkling at that time in the Handerse, did you not?"
"I believe it is well understood that the Handerse, of which I was principal editor, had always supported the men in politics who were known to be positive and staiwart. It has a way of expressing its political opinious so as to leave no doubt in the minds of its readers as to where it stands. When the misunderstanding arose between President darfield and Senator Conkling I thought that the President had made

Garfield and Scienter Cenkiling I thought that the President and made

A GREAT FOLITICAL MISTAKE, and I knew that I could not afford to go back on so true a friend as Scienter Conkiling has been to me, for the effice of First Assistant Postmaster-General or any other office, and I did not besides a to the position the Harstree should take. I believed that General Grant and Senators Conkiling. Legab, and Cameron, who had done so much to secure the election of General Garfield, were entitled to as much consideration as Mr. Bisine aniany three of his senatorial triends who had gone to be rear at Chicage with his drooping plane and abartered 'lance.' It is true that General Grant did not include in the plane business to a very great exicut, and while he may never have 'thrown his lance mill in the face of treason' after the war was over. I believe it is generally understood that he led the American armics very successfully and victoriously against the atmics of the confederacy at it time when plumes were only indulged in by members of the band, and when a requisition for lances could not have been filled by any ordnance officer in the service.

"How do you like the during or your new you." APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

"How do you like the duties of your new post-

"How do you like the duties of your new position?"

"I like them very well, but I find that I have plenty of work to do."

"I noticed that your room was as full as the waiting-room at the President's during the hours from ten to twelve. Are three men all there for office, and is it a usual thing?"

"At this time there are about three hundred presidential post-offices vacant, and there are from two to ten candidates for each office. A great many of the applicants are in the city, and of course the rush now of senators, members, and applicants is rather unusual. The rush will not be so great after these appointments are made."

"Is it thresome and annoying, this commant application for place?"

"Of course it is itnesome, but it is not annoying to me. I think that any man who accepts a public position, and has the dispensing of public patronsge, who grows restless and petulent when parties apply to him for places, is not fit for such a pestion. While I cannot grant all requests that are made of me, or even all that I would be giad to grant, yet I feel that when any man makes application to me for a place, he feels as much interest in himself and his family, as the man who has the dispensing of the patronsge feels in himself and family, and it does not displease or irritate me to have any man make application for place."

"I see a great many nersons in the city from the SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

"I see a great many persons in the city from the Scuth, and it is understood that the question of adronage there is in doubt among certain per-ons. I would like to know your views on that

patrousge there is in doubt among certain persons. I would like to know your views on that subject?"

"What do you meen by it being in doubt?"

"Well. I understand that during the administration of President Hayes the majority of places in the South were filled by Democrats. Is that so?"

"So far as the Post-Office Department is concerned I believe it is, and I further believe that the patronage of the Post-Office Department, as it has been distributed in the South during the past four or five years, has been an absolute detriment to the Republican party."

"Do you intend to continue the policy of appointing Democrats to office in the South?"

"Not if I know myself. If the Republican party is founded on a principle, as I believe it to be, the men who support it, stand by it, and win its victories are entitled to the offices, provided they are honest and competent to properly fill them. When such men can be found in the South, so far as I am concerned, I intend to recognize them. The great trouble with the distribution of patronage in the South, and the mest annoying feature connected therewith, is the fact that the Republicans in that section do not appreciate the importance of uniting on some representative man who would be a credit to their section of country, a credit to the service, and a credit to the proper thing to do.

"Are you annoyed much by Democratic Senators and members from the South urging you to appoint Democratics office?"

impossible for the Department to decide what is the proper thing to do.

"Are you aimoyed much by Democratic Senators and members from the South urging you to appoint Democratics office?"

"I am not, and I am free to say that all Senators and members from the South with whom I have come in contact have talked in the most rational and senable manner in regard to the question of patronage. To be sure, they are always willing to see their friends selected for places which they know belong to Republicans, and while they are always ready to take all they can get, I find that all the good follows in the Democratic party recognize the fact that the patronage belongs to the party in power, and they are quite willing to admit that if the Democratic party were in power the number of Republican office holders under it would not run very deep into the multiplication table."

'Have you given up your connection with the

Have you given up your connection with the Howkeye?"
"I have not. I would not have severed my con-nection with the Hankeye for this or my other place, and while I may not be able to do as much work on the paper as formerly, I will be able to control its political policy."

"Jennie, my sweetheart, I am going to give you a diamond ring to show my love for you, and cause your proof father to relent," said he, and he pressed her hand with fond arrior. She gazed lovingly, tenderly into his eyes and a world of delight went from her own justrous orbs and she said: "Oh, do; you are such a derling, and I am sure father will consent," and she leaned her check against his n and let her friszles go all over his shoulders. "But, sweety, do you know what I have got to do in order to accomplish such a job? I must give up cards, and smoking, and chewing, and gnue, and cocktails, and it will be mighty hard. And she snuggled up a little closer and whispered: "Ob, Charles, you—you are so good." And there they sat, and sat until the wee sma hours had been creeping on some time. And so they sat there every night until she got the ring, and then she jilted him. 'Twas Ever Thus.

The Centennial.

The Centennial celebration at Philadelphia was the beginning of many new industries. In no direction, however, was it more apparent than in the growth of the interest in slik handkerchiefs. Prior to this time these articles were but few, and of no special beauty except in rare cases. The Jacquard tooms in machinery hall were constantly surrounded by admiring groups of curious purchasers, who waited with ill-concended impatience for the completion of a handkerchief, which they might carry away as a souvenir. From this point may be dated the call for silk brocaded handkerchiefs until they have become a statle article of trade. The Palais Royal has by far the finest slik handkerchiefs in the city. The Centennial.

"Onida" has written a very bright little comedy called "Cloth of Gold and Cloth of Fricze," which will be commenced in Happer's Weekly for January 7, 1882—Exchange. Didn't know before that cloth would frieze.

GONE HOME ON CHRISTMAS MORNING 'Tis a practice tender in many lands, The dull waste of the years adorning, That the children all listen to love's command And go home on Christman morning.

From the labor that may be so far away. From the roof-tree that may be nearer.

The wide-scattered flock on that holy day
Find the one home older and dearer.

To greet the old father, with gray, bowed head, And the mother, with eyesight failing, To learn what of joy the past season has shed, Or what may be wanting or ailing.

To see if the parents remember as well As the children they sized and tended The giad summous that rings in the Christmas be For waiting and absence ended. Ah, beautiful ensiem! to which nevermore May the Christian world be a stranger, While He is remembered our sins who bore From his Christmas birth in the manger.

And yet I am sad-oh, so sorry and sad, liceanse on this Christmas morning
One so dear—oh, the dearest and bast that I had—
Has gone home with so little warning.

To his Father's house with the portals of pearl, To His lable where none can hunger, To the River of Life, whose soft eddy and swirl Make the bather, aye, fairer and younger. To the welcoming hand and the warm embrace

Tirall that is sweetest and dearest and best,

And richest beyond our dreaming.

And the bliss which is born in the interof the Blest

And has neither fading nor scending. And yet I am wasping, my selfish ioss For the moment is blighting and blinding, So that even the promise of crown and cross Spenia beyond my poor weak flicking.

Make me wise, oh Pather ! to bear this pain

Till I learn what a blessing came to us all, Half miscalled in our doubting and scoroing. When my husband obeyed the All Pather's call, And went home on Christman morning. —For The E-publican

THE POOR AND NEEDY

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITY SOCIETIES

Saffering to be Relieved by Furnishing Employment to the Able-Bodled Destitute-How the Morement Has Worked In Other Countries.

Charity, like Christianity, had its origin and carly development in the East. Among the primitive mations simagiving was incuriousled as a religious observance. For centuries the Church of Rome constituted itself the great receiver and dispenser of aims for continental Europe, and through the rich monasteries and abbays distributed doles to the poor with sectarian unintrness. In European countries the church still continues to be to a larger or smaller extent the public almoner, although governmental provision for the poor is now generally being made as a matter of state policy. The disseverance from the church and voluntary charity is hardly anywhere so complete as in England. The giving of pauper sid, church doles, and the severe enactments for the repression of vagrancy and mendacity have all failed of their object if they aimed to provent pauperism. Statistics tell against the practice of pauperism. Statistics tell against the practics of aimsgiving and of poor-house and work-house re-lief. The yearly cost of pauperism in England is

650,000,000, and the proportion of paupers one in every twenty of its population. In this country THERE IS A STRADY INCREASE of those requiring aid. The number of almshouses in New England is 600, and, with a population of 4,000,000, the pauper expenditures exceed annually \$5,000,000. The city of Philadelphia, with annually \$3,000,000. The city of Phinadelphia, with a population of 750,000, expends annually \$500,000 for relieving destitution. In the city of New Haven, Coim, with a population of 75,500 or less, the sum of \$1,000 a week is about the average pauper expenditure during the winter. A perfected system of registration and visitation and the giving of assistance in the form of carned wages only to the abus-bodied is greatly reducing the number applying for assistance and the cost of relief for those who make application. There can be no doubt that a careful house-to-house visitation, to learn the extent of destination, and the employment of those able to work is the true policy to pursue, whether it is done by the authorities or by volunteer organizations; for it not only relieves the dependent persons in a manner more congenist to human nature, and cuts off the undeserving, dead-heat class, but it cultivates a feeling of self-reliance and habits of industry which cannot be overestimated.

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THIS IS THE DUTY UNDESTABLES
by the Associated Charities, the title given to the
co-operation between the managers of official
tureaus and of private charities in the large cities
to more judiciously give aid to the indigent. Such
organized effort has been undertaken in this city,
and is receiving the earnest attention of our best
citizons. Similar effort in Westpbalia and Geneva
succeeds better year by year. In the Netherlands
puper colonies have been in successful operation
dece 1875. Two government colonics at Ommerschams and Veenhuizen contain about four thousand, of which three thousand are able to work
(the balance being boys and girls less than sixteen
years oid). They are employed at appiculture and
various hundleraft. Two thousand areas are under cultivation by them. In the government
colonics all have been convicted by a magistrate
of begging, and from this class the most encouraging reports of an improved social condition ara
given. At Frederiksoord and Willemsoord the
colonics managed by benevolent societies extend
to six thousand seres, and the inhabitants can
work as tenant cotters or labor for the company.
THESE COLONIES ARE IN A PROSPERIOUS CONDITION
and their homes are best described as being models
of neatness and comfort. They have two Protestant churches, one Cathonic church, and a Jewish
synagogue. They have schools, and a tenth part
of their product is placed to their credit as a reserve fund for renewing the attempt to make a
living out of the colony at a future time. In these
colonies about three thousand persons are made
self-supporting by the investment of \$300,000 in
land, buildings, stock, and utendis. The most satisfying evidence of the early and permanent prosperity and the moral and social growth which
follows a indicious effort of the United States Government to better the condition,

reduced, and good order be promoted in seciety.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARISTS OF THIS CITY
have started in the right direction. The gentlemen who are most active in the movement are
those who have had experience in the dispensation of sims and the relief of the needy, and it is
believed that the plans which have been outlined believed that the plans which have been outlined at their meetings so far, if adopted, will prove most efficacious in preventing purperism and al-leviating the distress which always occurs in the winter. The cold weather, however, has evidently now seifled down upon the city, and the efficies of this seclety about he prompt. It is believed that the associated charities will receive the hearty co-operation of our citizens, who have always re-sponded generously to calls for the relief of the suffering and the destitute.

The Vennorites Happy.

The Vennorites Happy.

To the Editor of This lightenticles.

As night have been expected, the Vennorities are already out with their praises of their prophet." After the miscrable and repeated failures of his system, especially for the past six months, there seems to be a great deal of credit in claiming for him, in the seems of cold, storms, and snow—two or three luches of snow in the vicinity of Washington—when he was to have had heavy fails of anow through December, and on New Year's Duy sleighing from Montreal to Washington. This little snow seems to "fill the bill" with them [6] If they would only take the trouble to understand the simple laws that govern the weather they would not put themselves thus on record before the world as disciples of a man who at this day will attempt such absurdities. If this "weather prophet" knows so much about the weather he certainly ought to be able to tell us "right along," or at least make few mistakes instead of a few "hits." When we know that a storm-centre passes over the United States about once in four days, and that at this season of the year we are more apt to have them pass on such those as will affect large extents of territory, there is not much wisdom in saying there will be a storm about such a time. To give the time and locality would be apt to try the "prophets," yet when they chaim as much it would seem that it was about time the intelligent people of the world did demaid it of them, for extently if there he so much wisdom in these men they should be put on equal fooding with other mos, and be required to stand or fall by a full scientific test. I. F. N.

Death of Mr. James Towles.

Mr. James Towles, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the District died yesterday afterneon at his residence on II strock, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, after a long and pain ful filmer. His last moments were free from pain, and he passed pearchally away. Mr. Towins came from Virginia in 1826, and astitled in the District, where he has since lived. He has always identified himself with District affairs, and shown a lively interest in their advancement. He was for several years a member of the District counsil, and during Folk's administration was collector of the port of Gorrgetown. He was a master builder for many years and then engaged in real easie business and up to ten years ago had over a million dollars' worth of property in his charge. In business relations his word was as good as his bond, and his integrify was never questioned. During the war he was a strong Union man. He sold the square of ground where the Congregational Church now stands, and opened the street in the rear which he named in honor of General Grant. He leaves two sons, Mr. Henry O. Towler, the furniture dealer on the Avenue, and Mr. Gilbert R. Towles, the patent lawyer. The luneral will take place from his late residence, 829 H street, at three p. m. Sanday. Death of Mr. James Towles.

"Fishin' for Nure."

A Philadelphia correspondent says: "Sesing a menth or two ago an aweedote fillustrative of our 'colored brethren,' reminded me of a sermen delivered before the African Methodat Church at Frankfort, near here. The preacher was telling his congregation about Moses crossing the B discongregation about Moses crossing the B discongregation about Moses crossing the B discongregation award to see the plane, illustrated it as follows: "Spp-se you's de chirden of Israel, and I's Moses: Jarsey is the Wilderness, and Bridesburg as about of Falladelphia along the Delaward of Falladelphia along the Delaward the Promised Land. Well, I bring you down to de ribber, and waves my hand in the power of the Promised Land. Well, I bring you down to de ribber, and waves my hand loward philadelfy and years of backward toward Tacony, and de waters roll-backward toward Tacony and de waters roll-backward toward toward Philadelfy and I waves my hand toward Tacony;—and de water roll-backward fashin' for sire dor de non normine." "Fishin' for Nare."

The solal Mean's Coal Tracto,

The solal shipments for the year 1851 by the Cumberland and Pennsylvania stall read are 1,852-187,15 tons, a decrease of \$5,885,10 tons compared with the same period year before last. Of this sum 1,285,461 ff tons were shipped to the Ballinore and Ohlo, 152,560,18 tons to the Pennsylvania State Line, and 421,682 tons to the Chempeake and Ohlo Canal. The total shipments for the year by the George's Creek and Cumberland Ballinead are 211,168,38 tons, of which 88,122,58 tons were shipped to the Chempeake and Ohlo Canal and Experise to the Chempeake and Ohlo Canal and Experise to the year for local trade. The grand total for the year was for local trade. The grand total for the year 12,124,036 tons. The heaviest shippers to: the year were the Councilation Coal Company, 200,188 tons, and the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, 250,1868 tons, and the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, 255,218,08 tons. East Year's Coal Trade,